

# The Qu'Appelle Progress.

VOL. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

No. 36.

## Business Directory.

### QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,  
McDonald Bros., Proprietors.  
LAW AND HOUSE,  
Law & Beynon, Practitioners.  
S. H. CASWELL,  
General Merchant.  
J. F. BRAUCHMILL,  
General Merchant.

G. H. N. BULTER,  
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in  
Food and Feed, Furniture, etc.

W. BIRDON,  
Stationer and Druggist.

P. E. DURST,  
Stationer and Druggist.

FRANK JAMES,  
Agent for Royal Insurance Co., Under  
writer for many kinds of insurance and life  
insured at lowest rates.

W. H. DEBELLE,  
Grocer and Retail Butcher, Butter in  
Frogs and Cigars, Meats, Sausages, etc.

A. MCKENZIE,  
Butcher, Pudding, Fudge, Confectionery, etc.  
J. G. MCKENZIE,  
Merchant Tailor.

JAMES WEDDELL,  
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.

J. B. MILLER & CO.,  
Hatters and Saddlers.

S. H. O'LEARY,  
Books and Shows.

D. H. McLELLAN, & BRO.,  
Qu'Appelle Butter Mills.

J. A. O'KANE,  
General Agent for A. Barron, Son & Co's  
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Station.

H. A. AXFORD,  
Agent for Mason Manufacturing Co., Com-  
plete Farmers outfit, Cheapest Land.

A. C. PATERSON,  
General General Agent.

THOMSON & NELSON,  
Manufacturers and Dealers in Building Material.

J. H. MACAULEY,  
Member Merchant and Insurance Agent.

A. HOLINGSHEAD,  
House, Signs and Carriage Painter.

J. B. ROBINSON,  
Gentleman, Books, etc.

J. BURGHALL & SONS,  
Gentlemen Contractors.

EELSON & SCOTT,  
Printers Albert Wall Street has leaves Qu'Appelle  
everyday. Books every morning.

R. JONES & SON,  
Lawyer, Financial Sales Sales.

J. D. DORRITTE,  
Dealers Books.

J. NEALEY,  
General Blacksmith.

FRANCIS MARYWOOD,  
General Blacksmith.

J. C. PRICE,  
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

CANADA N.W. BANK CO.,  
Bankers and Discount Agents.

J. R. BROWN,  
Anterior in Building, Subscriptions,  
Blacksmith, Stonemason, etc.

H. J. WELDMAN,  
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agents  
of Standard Sewing Machines.

E. E. GORDON,  
Accountant, Notary Public, Commissioner  
of Deeds, Commissioner of Taxes, etc.

W. A. STONE,  
Accountant, Notary Public, Commissioner  
of Deeds, Commissioner of Taxes, etc.

John L. HUNN,  
Money to Lend, Farm, Lot and Building  
Insurance, etc.

QU'APPELLE STATION, 5 1/2 M.

J. D. BURDANS SONS & CO.,  
Grocers, Books, Stationery, etc.

COTTON SEED,  
Oil and Soap Manufacturer.

Money to lend, Farm, Lot and Building  
Insurance, etc.

QU'APPELLE STATION, 5 1/2 M.

W. STEDDIMENT,  
Stationer, Bookseller,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
and other legal documents.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

J. A. DUNLOP,  
Bookseller, Books, Stationery, etc.

For the South West Territories. Books  
printed on the electric type, various  
languages can be made by my Office, at no  
extra charge.

QU'APPELLE.

W. E. ERICKSON, D. E. S.,  
Bookseller, Books, Stationery, etc.

CIVIL ENGINEER,  
QU'APPELLE STATION.

## J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON.

REGINA,  
OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

## REGINA.

DAVISON, BOLE & CO.,  
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N.W.T.



## Public Notice.

### PUBLIC NOTICE in English and French.

In view of the increasing demand  
from the public to have the Services of  
the Surveyor General for the Judicial District  
of Western Assiniboin held within the  
District of Qu'Appelle in the few  
days on the day and the place follow-

ing:

REGINA,  
The Third Tuesday in the month of March  
and October in each year.

MOOSE JAW,  
The Second Tuesday in the month of April  
and October in each year.

SWIFT CURRENT,  
The Third Tuesday in the month of April  
and October in each year.

QU'APPELLE STATION,  
The First Tuesday in the month of April  
and October in each year.

FOUNTAIN,  
The First Tuesday in the month of May and  
November in each year.

By Command,

E. B. GORDON,  
Secretary  
Lieutenant-Governor's Office,  
Regina, S.W.T.,  
Tuesday, 2nd April, 1889.



## NOTICE.

### Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES, and compass of  
Weights, Measures and Weighting Ma-  
chines generally, are especially requested to  
test carefully the following instruments and  
articles, and send them to the Inspector.

1. WEIGHTS and MEASURES Act pro-  
vides for a regular annual inspection of all  
Weights and Measures used for trade pur-  
poses, as well as for regular inspection of  
the scales, which are made of any iron  
which does not necessary for the purpose,  
and also improvements, partly, except  
brass or other persons who will be submitted  
or weighed as Inspector of Weights and  
Measures and made liable for the damage  
and expense of repairing or replacing  
the whole of his Weights and Measures for  
inspection when called upon to do such an  
Inspecting Officer.

2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner  
of Weights, Measures and Weighting Ma-  
chines when paying taxes to Inspector  
or Assistant Inspector of Weights and  
Measures, must furnish him with a  
receipt for the amount paid, and  
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# The Qu'Appelle Progress

## IS A STRAIGHT PROHIBITION PAPER

Making the Case of First Political Importance.

Only One Dollar & Year Is Advanced.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

### WOMAN'S WEAR.

Cotton culotte pencil.  
Cottons are fluently draped.  
Household dresses are clean-trimmed.  
White blouses will have "ruffles" as usual this season.

Faded rosemary, green old rose, water green and terra cotta petticoats.  
Style Committee declared that will work for breeding and open chilly days with great success.

The pictures show, as well as by ladies of full figure, what has in all its old time grace with added beauty.

Some pretty gowns in redingote fashion have the shoulder strap and over draper falling in graduated folds to the feet.

Most cotton dresses will have full sleeves, unless the wearer's arm is very large, in which case may fitting coat disappears professedly.

Prominent broads, with background in lovely rose and gold that called "down," make beautiful toiletts for housewives.

Handsome spring robes are made of printed tissues. Threaded bouquets and collars, spruced with large bouquets are favorite patterns.

Some lively French plongeons display have the shoulder strap and over draper falling in graduated folds to the feet.

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The bows of double culture gowns are trimmed with leather, either of a soft leather unlined and unembroidered with metal threads, or black morocco against red velvet.

Great trimmings and ornate hats are combined with feathers. The newest models—the bows—look slightly upward at the side and is ornamented with bows.

Gaudy gowns of white muslin and embroidery have empire belt with waist insertion in the shoulders and down the front, and full, gathered skirt of the dress with insertion in the waist above the bust.

The list of summer dresses follows: by the addition of waist bands and waistcoats, some of the new models are given plainer looks and simpler waists. Flounces lining the necks of wood and cotton make up the dresses given in the following dresses.

Long, pointed-shaped dresses are very simply draped at one side, and separate pouch of plain Chantilly are placed on the side in back of the shoulders, making it be veritable embroidered shirts of the same fabric or of white muslin and muslin.

Some exquisite double culture robes are shown. One in particular of gold-lined and separate pouches, these lined with various costly fabrics, are the latest models.

Others of the new models for the fall and winter, a variety of garments, from the latest in a daily cluster of state will meet terms to the frost, and the soft robes are depicted in the designs.—*Clothes and Colors.*

### CURIOS THINGS OF LIFE.

English tailors paint gauze pillows with flowers for customers.

Rich English has written out of an English tailors a number of gauze pillows of the same color, containing living worms, and sent them.

Englishmen and Canadians, two farmers living near the Potomac, cutting down trees discovered in a hollow in a hawthorn 30,000 live caterpillars.

In England, of Sandringham, a young woman who was suffering from the disease of rheumatism, after being treated by the doctor, said the woman who was 35, knew she was feeling, she replied: "I am pretty well, but my mother is getting water fowl sick."

One of the passengers to the school of Cambridge, Mass., on the day after day was: "What is she doing?" Among the answers were these: "When anybody does the first thing, it's the best and makes a selection." "A doctor can't be beaten in the name of science." "We have the same consideration of you." "When you get to a station you are the smartest Harvard college graduate."

A German lumberman, known as "Paul," employed at Long Island City, claimed that a mosquito with greasy wings and tail was about to devolve. It sprang to escape, the tail, which was like a bunch of hair, was broken off, standing at the corner with his hands through the general shock passing from a single blow it burst out. A neighbor named him a doctor and a humorist upon the road.

A Paris gas-engine manufacturer company to extract the fruits of a certain complexion, and before the evening was over a female servant of 30 years had left the young lady of the house employed with her to the housekeeper who claimed the house was a "gasometer" and was causing a commotion.

The housekeeper, though the general shock passing from a single blow it burst out.

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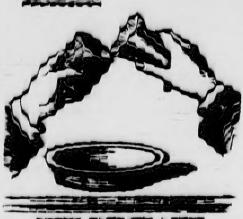
## SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

### NEWS AND COMMENTS THAT ARE WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

An Illustrated Description of Boiling and Heating Water In a Kettle Which Affords a Sensing Example of the Capabilities of Electricity.

A kettle made of No. 8 gauge. The handle is joined by soldering, and the bottom is made of sheet brass, and is soldered to the plate. It is then heated, when perfectly dry, and thoroughly coated with paraffin. This is needed, as it is against heat, and the paraffin is applied from the sides by strong blowing against

#### Electricity.



Boiling water over a stove.

If the water is boiled slowly to the rest, on the electric American, and water is poured into it every gaudy and along one of its sides, there is no difficulty in filling it with water. The illustrates water held in a kettle. If a layer of the heat holding the top is wet, the water will be held in the kettle, and the water will not be lost again. If when the kettle is full, the wet sponge is rubbed on the bottom, this will be sufficient to cause the water to escape. The kettle will then open water for an indefinite period, but if inverted and placed like a dining bell, will not open.

The water in this experiment practically forms a vacuum, so that the heat is being conducted and held in the kettle, and the water is held together.

The kettle on the upper part of the circuitous attempt touches the outer portion of the wires. The kettle then is heated between every two wires, forming a series of arcs.

The experimenter must remember to have his hand perfectly dry. It is very curious as to how it does, to feel the heating effect through the wire glass without the hand being at all heated.

#### Signaling at Sea.

It is recommended that the British, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Japan, the Sandwich Islands and Australia signified their intention of sending representations to the international conference which is to be held to hold a conference some time in October, to consider the question of establishing a system of international signals.

The proposal is to have a general conference of the world to be held at the present system.

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## The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Business Printing Office, in the  
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboin, Canada.

### Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by  
contract are as follows:

One week.	One month.	One year.
\$2.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
Half column	4.00	8.00
Quarter column	3.00	6.00
Three inches	2.00	4.00
Two inches	1.50	3.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable  
quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction  
sales, entertainments, banquets, meetings,  
local notices, or anything of a temporary  
nature. Transient advertisements 10 cents  
per word, 5 cents extra for each  
additional insertion. Yearly advertisements  
choose to be charged monthly; if otherwise  
\$1.00 will be charged for each additional  
change.

Business local, 50 cents for first twenty-

five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse  
to insert advertisements of questionable  
or doubtful character.

Subscription price \$1.00 per annum, in  
advance; a six-months' single copy 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to  
parties who are willing to act as agents for us.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,

Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, JULY 5. 1889.

### AGAINST HIS WILL.

"A man convinced against his  
will is of the same opinion still." In  
reply to our argument of the  
case respecting the names of the  
post offices at the Fort and here, the  
Violette can bring forward no  
rebuttal. It does not even attempt  
it, but gets off a silly remark about  
taking a pill, and this is the pill it  
prescribes! The Violette wishes the  
name of the town to be in accord  
with its P. O. address." The tenth  
commandment forbids to "covet  
anything that is thy neighbor's." Our  
contemporary should not break the  
tenth commandment. Our  
neighbor's wish is contrary to the  
usual custom in similar cases. It  
is a general thing that when a town  
has grown up on a railway under a  
name that conflicts with a post office  
elsewhere that the names of the  
post offices are changed. For  
instance when a town grew up at  
Glenfield station on the C. P. R. and  
a post office was required there, it  
was found that there was then a  
Glenfield post office in Manitoba. No  
difficulty or inconvenience was  
experienced in changing the name  
of that office to avoid changing the  
name of the town at Glenfield. In  
the case of Qu'Appelle, this town  
was named when our neighbor was  
known as Fort Qu'Appelle, and  
published as such years after by the  
Violette itself. If our contemporary  
has as yet found that little table  
about the dog in the manger, and  
comprehends the moral, it should  
join sensible people in advocating  
the change we propose, which, if  
effected, would avoid much confusion  
and annoyance, and be more  
convenient for all parties concerned.

### LIVING ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

This is a trying time for the  
Northwest. Our crops are suffering  
for want of rain, but nothing like  
so much as our reputation is suffering  
from the lying reports that are  
being circulated abroad. Winnipeg  
and Manitoba farmers could not find  
things bad enough to say about the  
Territories during the immigration  
season in the spring. Now they  
are suffering as much, if not more,  
than we are from drought, but the  
Territories are being represented as  
burnt up while Manitoba is all right.  
The truth of the matter is that a  
severe drought has affected Mani-  
toba crops in some places more  
seriously than any in the Territories.  
All promised extraordinary well  
seeded in the season, but want of  
rain has retarded the growth. In  
all cases where the crop was pro-

perly put in, the present indications  
are that there will be a good yield.  
On account of the splendid crop  
last year a much larger acreage was  
sown. Some of it was badly put  
in and has suffered in consequence.  
It is early, however, to talk of re-  
sults. During the past week we

have had rain showers which have  
been general, and prospects are  
brighter than they were a week ago.

### DEBAUCHING THE COUNTRY.

It is now about a year since  
Lieut.-Governor Royal began his  
administration of the pernicious  
provision of the Northwest Prohi-  
bitionary law. There never was in  
a civilized country a more flagrant  
controversion of the principle and  
intention of a law than these Terri-  
tories has witnessed during that  
time in the manipulation of our  
organic law which was declared at  
its enactment to be Prohibitory in  
its provisions.

All who are familiar with the  
Northwest Territories Act know that  
it contains provisions in reference to  
the importation, manufacture and  
sale of intoxicants, which are in  
themselves as strict and far-reaching  
as any reasonable Prohibitionist  
could require. We have also in the  
Mounted Police, who are directed by  
a capable officer and assistants,  
the necessary machinery for a rigid  
enforcement of the law. Still the  
condition of things throughout the  
country is most unsatisfactory to  
Temperance men.

The Progress is very loth to dis-  
parage the moral character of  
even any portion of the people of  
the Northwest, but there is no  
disguising the fact that some of  
our centres of population have,  
during the past year, witnessed  
scenes of drunkenness that would  
be disgrace to any country. We  
will not refer to instances that  
could be cited to show that where-  
ever there have been any consider-  
able gatherings for celebrations or  
other causes, intemperance was very  
much in excess of former years.  
In support of this statement we  
will quote the remark of a gentle-  
man of some experience who is not  
a total abstainer. He said of a re-  
cent gathering that "It was the  
worst drunken affair that he had  
ever seen in this or any other country."

The question naturally arises,  
what is the cause of all this? The  
answer is to be found in the inter-  
pretation placed upon ten words of  
the Northwest Territories Act.  
Against these ten words numerous  
strange provisions and an efficient  
and capable Police force are of no  
avail. The ten words to which we  
refer follow the section of Prohi-  
bition in the Act and read as fol-  
lows: "Except by special permission,  
in writing, of the Lieutenant Gov-  
ernor." It matters not that the  
object of this clause was to make  
provision for the importation and  
use of alcoholic liquors for medi-  
cal, scientific and sacramental pur-  
poses only. It was not definitely so  
stated, and therefore that clause  
has been interpreted to give the  
Lieutenant-Governor power by his  
officio to overturn every other  
provision of the law bearing on the  
liquor traffic. These ten words  
have been taken to mean that the  
Queen's representative may make  
just such regulations as he pleases  
or may be advised or directed for  
the importation and sale of intox-  
icating liquors, no matter what the  
people or their representatives may  
say; and yet this is called a free  
country! A free country!—where  
no one is officially appointed to admin-  
ister the law can trample under foot

the people's right's, and force upon  
them something that is in direct  
opposition to the law it is his duty  
to enforce. Is that freedom? Nay,  
it is tyranny, the like of which the  
Czar of Russia alone is supposed to  
be capable.

Though the people had only  
a few weeks previous elected  
a Legislature, eight-elevenths of  
whom were opposed to such a pro-  
ceeding, Lieutenant-Governor Royal  
had no sooner assumed office than  
he set aside the people's verdict and  
in defiance of their expressed  
wish at the polls, introduced his in-  
iquitous permits to sell four per cent  
beer. What has been the result?  
With some notable and honorable  
exceptions, the holders of  
these permits have made them the  
cover under which stronger drinks  
have been sold, and to almost pre-  
vent the possibility of detection, the  
Lieutenant-Governor has issued  
to all and sundry who might apply,  
permits to import and have in pos-  
session any kind of stronger liquors  
that might be desired. In the face  
of such circumstances the Police  
are powerless and the law is made  
an outrageous farce. Should a  
house be suspected of selling any-  
thing stronger than four per cent  
beer, and a search warrant obtained  
by the Police and stronger liquor  
found, a number of permits for dif-  
ferent parties are at once produced  
to cover the liquor, and the illicit  
seller is protected. Thus in the name  
of a free government the country is  
debauched, the law travestied and  
the people's rights trampled upon.

In the face of these facts is it any  
wonder that there is general disgust  
with the law, and a wide spread  
feeling that there must be a change  
soon? What that change will be is  
the question, and with it is closely  
allied the enquiry, who is responsi-  
ble for the present state of affairs?  
Temperance men on the one hand  
desire a strict enforcement of the  
Prohibitory clauses of the Act and  
such regulations for obtaining alco-  
holic liquors for medicinal, scientific  
and sacramental purposes as will  
preclude the possibility of their  
being a cover for illicit selling.  
On the other hand there are those  
who favor license. The issue is  
clearly Prohibition or license, and  
it is evident that the present state  
of things is designed to undermine  
the Temperance sentiment of the  
Territories.

Formerly it was believed that  
our law was strictly Prohibitory,  
and it was considered certain  
that no change would be made  
without consulting the people.  
But the advent of Mr. Royal as  
Lieutenant-Governor quickly dis-  
pelled that assurance. The Progress  
has heretofore held Mr. Royal  
alone responsible for his permits.  
Members of the Government stated  
in the last session of Parliament  
that he alone was responsible. But  
we have recently learned on excel-  
lent authority that Lieutenant-Gov-  
ernor Royal was directed from  
Ottawa, and that in this nefarious  
permit business he has acted all  
along under instructions received  
from there. Thus the Dominion  
Government is primarily responsible  
and Mr. Royal is the tool by which  
the country is being debauched with  
a view of working up a sentiment  
favorable to license.

There is only one way of  
checkmating this state of affairs,  
and that is for all Prohibitionists  
to organize regardless of party  
and elect to the Legislature  
only such men as are known to be  
Prohibitionists from principle. Every  
electoral district should be thor-  
oughly organized in time, and that  
we may not be caught napping the  
moment official appointed to admin-  
ister the law can trample under foot

## NEW NOVELS

RECEIVED

### Every Week.

#### IN STOCK.

- "Struck Down," by H. Smart.
- "Cousin Pons," by Honore de Balzac.
- "The Wing of Azrael," by Mme. Card.
- "The Fatal Phryne," by T. C. Phillips.
- "Karma the Scoundrel," by S. Cobbe, Jr.
- "Dunraven Branch," by Capt. C. King.
- Etc., etc.

#### QU'APPELLE MEDICAL HALL.

### TAX SALE.

THE ADJOURNED

### Sale of Lands

In the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle  
for arrears of Taxes will be held at

### McLane's Hall, QU'APPELLE STATION.

### ON MONDAY,

The 8th Day of July, 1889.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES H. BENSON,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,  
Regina, June 16, 1889.

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### POST OFFICE STORE

## Newy Notes.

The Week's News Boiled down for Progress Readers.

Miss Kate Stephen, a Kentucky maid, has gone 24 day without food.

An accident has occurred to a Chicago & Grand Trunk express by an open switch at Emmet, Mich. No passengers were killed but several were injured, including a number of Canadians.

The loss of life at the Latrobe freight wreck will be probably larger than was first reported and the death list may reach forty-five. The engine No. 1313, which was supposed to be lying at the bottom of Loyal Hams river, was found resting on a box car which was supposed to have continued ten or twelve tramps and it is probable that a number of the bodies will be found when the car is taken out.

A very sad accident happened near Solsigth last Saturday. A son of Mrs. H. W. was herding on horseback. He was thrown off and his foot caught in the stirrups and the boy was dragged a long distance. When found his limbs were knocked out and he was quite dead. The family has our sympathy, as it is only three years ago since the father was drowned in the Belly river out west. Quite a large funeral followed the remains yesterday to Birtle cemetery.

Mr. Justice McGuire, of the supreme court, Northwest Territories, is in Toronto. He states that the Northwest country is looking well, and that the crops will be heavy. Speaking of the administration of justice, he said that the offences committed were few, and chiefly of a trivial character. The Indians were well-behaved and give little trouble; the half-breed he found a well-disposed people, open to incitement but naturally quiet. They had now no leader, Gabriel Dumont not being as such.

The Minister of Customs informed me to night that the Government has reduced the export duty on pine logs from three to two dollars per thousand feet board measure. This is the figure at which the duty stood up to November last. The reduction, which takes effect on Monday next, will be a great boon to the Michigan lumbermen, who hold extensive limits on the Georgian Bay. A despatch has been sent to Washington, in which the Dominion Government offers reciprocity in lumber to the United States, the offer being a positive one, Canada to abolish her import and export duties on lumber of all kinds, provided the United States will do the same.

The latest advices from Missouri regarding the trouble with the Flathead Indians say that the Indians have threatened to wreck the train and destroy the track of the Northern Pacific railroad, which they regard as their for because the train secured the escape of the sheriff's party. Supt. Dickinson has telegraphed to the Governor and war department for troops to assist in protecting the property of the railway company. It is rumored that the colored troops were withdrawn yesterday afternoon. The Indians are reported to have sent their women and children to the hills, which means that the trouble is not ended. It will not be surprising if the troops will have to kill a dozen or more Indians before quiet is restored. The refusal of the chiefs to deliver up the Indian murderers is looked upon as a declaration of hostility.

Mail advices from West Africa confirm the previous reports of the shocking privations to which Mr. Stanley has been subjected. It is stated that his clothes are rags and that he is without shoes, being obliged to use skins to cover his feet. Friends of Stanley are not discouraged by not receiving additional advices from the great explorer by Tippoo Tibs' son, who has just arrived at Zanzibar. There is general satisfaction in circles connected with British interests in East Africa, that Stanley has come around by the north of Victoria Nyanza and not sought to force his way through Umyoro and Uganda. There can be

little doubt that Stanley has been to Usala where stores have been accumulating for some time. Besides the stores he would find there letters which would put him quite in rapport with the situation in British East Africa. If so he would be sure to make such arrangements on northeast of Victoria Nyanza and in the country between that and Wadelai as would completely checkmate the efforts of the Germans to get up the Tana River and round by Uganda, and so cut off British East Africa from the interior. In well-informed circles it is thought probable enough that when Emin gets a supply of guns and ammunition and other stores from Stanley, he may return to Wadelai and continue to hold his province until some other steps can be taken for securing it. In another direction measures will soon be taken by the British East Africa Co. to secure free access to the interior.

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Sunday Services, 11 and 12 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately.  
Children's Service at half past 11 o'clock.  
Choir-Song at half past 12 o'clock  
the first Sunday in the month.  
Evening on Wednesdays at 10:30. Choir practice after service.

MICHAEL.  
Service every alternate Sunday at 15 o'clock. Once a month when there will be Matins and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock.  
EVENING PRAYER.  
Service every alternate Sunday evening at 18 o'clock.

SCHOOL.  
Service every Sunday evening at 15 o'clock. School House at 15 o'clock.  
S. JOHN'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.  
Holy Communion at 6:30 every Thursday and at 7 o'clock every alternate Sunday.  
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Rev. F. W. Fraser,  
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Services every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Class at 14:30 o'clock.

ALMA FOR THE SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST, conducted by Pastor, Wednesday evening at 20 o'clock. All welcome.

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Service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Class after service.

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Rev. A. Andrews,  
QU'APPILLE.

Service every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School and Teaching Service at 11 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Preaching every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

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Service every Sunday afternoon at 14:30 o'clock. (2:30 p.m.)

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Service every second Sunday in the month. Mass at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 19 o'clock (7 p.m.).

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QU'APPILLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before fall, noon, at 20 o'clock. G. B. Murphy, W. M. J. Smith, Secy., S. J. Smith.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.  
QU'APPILLE COUNCIL.

Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.). G. H. Bulyea, S. C.; H. Ames, Rec. Sec. NORTHWEST PROHIBITION ALLIANCE.

G. H. V. Bulyea, President.

Jesse Wadsworth, Secretary-Treasurer.

Frank Marwood, Secretary Qu'Appelle Branch.

QU'APPILLE STATION POST OFFICE.

Mail close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock; open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

Franklin and post office, the Saddlery, close every Tuesday night and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

The post office closes every evening at 19 o'clock; receive mail at 18:30, and money order department at 15 o'clock.

QU'APPILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

D. S. MacLean, Principal; Miss N. Bulyea, Assistant.

MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the council is held on the first Saturday of each month.

T. T. Thomson, Chairman; G. B. Murphy,

F. E. Cates, B. S. Ross, Jas. Smith, F. H. Fraser, W. S. Redpath, Commissioners; A. M. McLain, Clerk.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Holds regular monthly meetings, with weekly meetings of Executive.

J. P. Beauchamp, President; T. T. Thomson, Secretary.

JICKET CLUB.

G. S. Davison, President; B. Dundas Strong, Secretary; H. Peck, Captain.

BASEBALL CLUB.

S. H. Cassell, Patron; G. H. V. Bulyea, President; D. S. MacLean, Secretary.

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A. Webster, President; G. B. Murphy, Secretary.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

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## NOTICE

It is hereby given that all communication in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs should be addressed to the Honorable E. Beaubien, as Superintendent of Indians, Indian Affairs and Fisheries, Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All Officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANKEMMENOWEE,  
Deputy Superintendent General  
of Indians Affairs,  
Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

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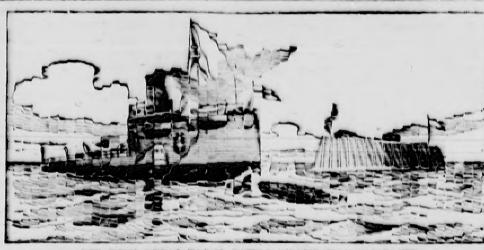
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Now being issued in *The Progress*.

READ IT.

## A TREMENDOUS HIT.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.



THE FIRST GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF THIS WAR SYNDICATE

The editor of this paper begs to announce that he has made arrangements with "Collier's Once a Week," through the American Press Association, whereby this paper will be enabled to publish, in serial form,

## The Most Extraordinary Story of the Century,

## THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE,

By FRANK R. STOCKTON, the famous literateur, author of

"Redder Grange;" "Amos Kilbright—His Admiring Experience;" "The Bee-

Man's Nest;" "The Christmas Wreath;" "The Lady or the Tiger;"

"The Late Mrs. Nell;" "The Handbreadth Man;" "The

"Casting Away of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Alice-

"shine;" "The Distancer," etc.

Mr. Stockton's powers of fascination were never so thoroughly exerted

as in this most extraordinary story—

## A Story Which Holds the Reader Breathless from Beginning to End.

Its appearance in "Collier's Once a Week" has caused the literary sensation of the year, and to its marvelous enchantment this enterprising and charming paper owes much of its signal and phenomenal success.

## Watch for the First Installment of this Great Story!

Begin at the Beginning, and We Will Risk Your Continuing to the End!

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# THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK E. STOCKTON.

—ADVISER OF—

"BRIDGE GUARDS," "LAW ENFORCERS—THE APPOINTED EXPERIMENTAL," "THE BIG MAN ON CHIEF," "THE CONSPIRATOR WHICH," "THE LAUGH OF THE TIDE," "THE LOVING MRS. NEILL," "THE HENDRETH MAN," "THE CART-BOY AWAY OF MR. LUCAS AND MRS. ALBIONISH," "THE DOLMATES," ETC., ETC.

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(CONTINUED.)

Every torpedo boat was now ordered to the front, and in long line, almost abreast of each other, these swift vessels—the light infantry of these—advanced upon the solitary and distant fort. If one torpedo could but reach her hull, the vice admiral, in spite of seven disabled ironclads and captured gunboats, might yet gaze proudly at his floating flag, even if his own ship should be drifting broadside to the sea.

The line of torpedo boats, slightly curving inward, had advanced about a mile when Repeller No. II, aware from her steaming siren, and began to run. The two great guns at her bow were turned upward, so that a bomb discharged from them would fall into the sea a mile and a half ahead. Slowly turning her bow from side to side, so that the guns would cover a range of nearly half a mile, the instantaneous motor bombs of the repeller were discharged, one every half minute.

One of the most appalling characteristics of the motor bombs was the silence which accompanied their discharge and action. No noise was heard, except the flash of explosion by the removal of the particles of the object similar and the subsequent roar of wind or fall of water.

As each motor bomb dropped into the channel, a dense cloud appeared high in the air, above a roaring, seething cauldron, belching out of the water-mountain of the very bottom of the channel. Into this down the cloud quickly descended, condensed into a vast body of water, which, still, with the roar of a cyclone, into the dreadful abyss from which it had been torn, before the blinding walls of the great hollow had half-filled with their sweeping surges. The piled up mass of the redundant water was still sending its maddest billows leaping and writhing in every direction lower than normal level, when another bomb was discharged; another roar of wind and water was heard, and another mountain of foaming billows uplifted itself in a storm of spray and foam, ringing that it had found its place unspared.

Slowly turning, the repeller discharged another broadside, building up out of the very seashell a barrier against its enemies. Under these thundering entombed, born in an instant, and rolling down all at once in a plunging storm into these abysses, with walls of water and foam of cleaved and torn racing through this wild belt of jagged marsh, threw into new fury after the discharge of every bomb—no vessel, no torpedo boat, could pass.

The war driven off in every direction by tremendous and successive concussions came crashing back in shivering gales, which tore up the waves and laid the blinding foam. For miles in every direction the sea rolled and roared into great gulfs, and, reflected into great gulfs, the repeller sailing upon these eddies of strength to land drove into the turbulent chasm which her bows were entering. A torpedo boat, caught in one of the retarding gales, was hurled forward a short on her beam ends until she was under the edge of one of the vast masses of descending water. The flood which then over the outer lip of this falling set, poured upon and into the unlucky vessel, nearly swamping her, and when she was swept back by the rushing waves into her rocky waters, her efforts and crew leaped into their boats and deserted her. By this good fortune their boats were kept afloat in the turbulent ocean as they reached the nearest torpedo base.

Five minutes afterward a small but carefully aimed motor bomb struck the nearly sunken vessel, and with the rear of all her own torpedoes the passed into nothing.

The British naval mind had carefully watched the repeller through the glass, and he noted that simultaneously with the appearance of the lead in the air, presented by the action of the sailor hoisting there were two parts of French ships from the repeller. These were signals to the men to hold their breath, that a motor bomb had been discharged, and thus to provide a panic condition in a moment of absolute peril to get. The passing minutes had a terrible heat been discharged to the south, that it had apparently washed away. It, therefore, required about two minutes of the lead, and perhaps seconds of the time of a French vessel to be careful not to approach the repeller from the quarter of the lead. It was this that caused the failure of a French ironclad, whose bows had been discharged up to the water, but the ironclad was so far away that every effort of prevention should be taken against accidents.

Of course the individual British naval commanders' signals did not know that they were signals to have them know that they accompanied the discharge of a motor bomb. Once he noticed that shape was a dead certainty in the battle, came into existence of water granules, and

he lay to some miles west of the scene of battle. The fog shut them in fairly well, but, fearing that torpedoes might be sent out against them, they showed no lights. There was little danger of collision with passing merchantmen, for the English channel at present was deserted by this class of vessel.

The neutralizing the repeller, preceded by two crabs, bearing between them a submerged net similar to that used at the Canadian port, appeared off the eastern end of the Isle of Wight. The anchors of the net were dropped, and behind it the repeller took her place, and shortly afterward she sent a flag of truce boat to Portsmouth harbor. This boat carried a note from the American war syndicate to the British government.

In this note it was stated that it was now the intention of the syndicate to utterly destroy, by means of the instantaneous motor, a fortified post upon the British coast. As this would be done solely for the purpose of demonstrating the irresistible destructive power of the motor bombs, it was immaterial to the syndicate what fortified post should be destroyed, provided it should answer the requirements of the proposed demonstration.

Consequently the British government was offered the opportunity of removing the fortified place which should be destroyed. If the government should decline to do this, or delay the selection for twenty-four hours, the syndicate would itself decide upon the place to be operated upon.

Every one in every branch of the British government, and, in fact, nearly every thinking person in the British islands has been racking his brains, or for brains, that night, over the astounding situation, and the note of the syndicate only added to the perturbation of the government. There was a strong feeling in official circles that the insolent little enemy must be crushed, if the whole British navy should have to rush upon it, and sink together in common grave.

But these were cooler and more prudent brains at the head of affairs; and these had already decided that the contest between the old engines of war and the new was entirely one-sided. The instincts of good government dictated to them that they should be extremely wary and circumspect during the further continuance of this unequal war. Therefore, when the note of the syndicate was considered, it was agreed that the time had come when good statesmanship and wise diplomacy would be more valuable to the nation than torpedoes, measured ships or heavy guns.

There was not the slightest doubt that the country would disagree with the government, but on the latter lay the responsibility of the country's safety. There was nothing, in the opinion of the ablest naval officers, to prevent the syndicate from coming up the Thames. Instantaneous motor bombs could sweep away all forts and citadels and explode and destroy all torpedo defenses, and London might be under the guns of the repeller.

In consequence of this view of the state of affairs an answer was sent to the syndicate's note asking that further time be given for the consideration of the situation, and suggesting that an exhibition of the power of the motor bomb was not necessary, as sufficient proof of this had been given in the destruction of the Canadian fort, the annihilation of the Dragovin, and the extraordinary results of the discharge of said bombs in the preceding day.

To this a reply was sent from the office of the syndicate in New York by means of a cable boat from the French coast, on no account could their purpose be altered from their proposition modified. Although the British government might be convinced of the power of the syndicate's motor bombs, it was not the case with the British people, for it was yet popularly disbelieved that motor bombs existed. This disbelief the syndicate was determined to overcome, notably for the furtherance of its own purposes, but to prevent the overthrow of the present British ministry, and to provoke radical change in the government. That such a political resolution, as undoubtedly the syndicate as to cool headed and sensible Englishmen, was unanimous, there could be no doubt.

The growing feeling of disaffection, almost amounting to disloyalty, not only to the government party, but among those who had hitherto been firm adherents of the government, was mainly based upon the fact that the present British interest allowed themselves to be fought by mines and torpedoes, artificially placed and exploded. Hence the syndicate intended to make the English public suspect this subject. The best evidence by far of this was the destruction by ordinary firing of a fleet of ironclads, without loss of time, of a place of operations.

This answer was received in London this evening, and all night it was the subject of various discussions, deliberations in the government office. It was last decided, and great opposition, that the syndicate's ultimatum must be accepted, for it would be the height of folly to allow the repeller to land any port she should choose. When this conclusion had been reached, the work of selecting a place for the proposed demonstration of the American syndicate began but little time. The task was not difficult. A vessel in Great Britain was chosen for this purpose, and on board was placed a large force of British troops, and a number of sailors, and the repeller, on the west coast of Scotland.

Cannal consisted of a large fleet—a protozoan and an immense, squat, structure, on the other side of which was a small boat, with a little fishing village at the head of said bay. The cannal structure was rather old, the fortress soon what less so, and both had long been

considered useless, as there was no probability that an enemy would land at this point on the coast.

Cannal was therefore selected as the spot to be operated upon. No one could for a moment imagine that the syndicate had missed this place, and if it should be destroyed by motor bombs it would prove to the country that the government had not been frightened by the tricks of a crafty enemy.

An hour after the receipt of the note in which it was stated that Cannal had been selected, the syndicate's fleet started for that place. The crabs were elevated to cruising height, the repeller lay in tow, and by the afternoon of the next day the fleet was lying off Cannal. A note was sent on shore to the officer in command, stating that the bombardment would begin at 10 o'clock in the morning of the next day but one, and requesting that information of the hour appointed be instantly transmitted to London. When this had been done, the fleet steamed six or seven miles off shore, where it lay to or cruised about for two nights and a day.

As soon as the government had selected Cannal for bombardment immediate measures were taken to remove the small garrisons and the inhabitants of the fishing village from possible danger. When the syndicate's note was received by the commandant of the fort he was already in receipt of orders from the war office to evacuate the fortifications and to superintend the removal of the fishermen and their families to a point of safety farther up the coast.

Cannal was a place difficult of access by land, the nearest railroad station being fifteen or twenty miles away, but on the day after the arrival of the syndicate's fleet in the offing thousands of people made their way to this part of the country, anxious to see—if perchance they might find an opportunity to safely see—what might happen at 10 o'clock the next morning. Officers of the army and navy, government officials, press correspondents in great numbers, and curious and anxious observers of all classes, hastened to the Welsh coast.

The little towns where the visitors left the trains were crowded to overflowing, and every possible conveyance by which the mountains lying back of Cardiff could be reached was eagerly secured, many persons, however, being obliged to depend upon their own legs. Soon after sunrise of the appointed day the fort, the village and the surrounding lower country were entirely deserted; and every point of vantage on the mountains lying some miles back from the coast was occupied by excited spectators, nearly every one armed with a field glass.

A few of the guns from the fortifications were transported to an overlooking height, in order that they might be brought into action in case the repeller, instead of bombing, should send men in boats to take possession of the evacuated fortifications, or should attempt mining operations. The gunners for this battery were stationed at a safe place to the rear, whence they could readily reach their guns if necessary.

The next day was one of supreme importance to the syndicate. On this day it must make plain to the world, not only what the motor bomb could do, but that the motor bomb did what was done. Before leaving the English channel the Director of Repeller No. II had received telegraphic advice from both Europe and America indicating the general drift of public opinion in regard to the recent sea fight; and, besides these, many English and continental papers had been brought to him from the French coast.

From all these the director perceived that the cause of the syndicate had, in a certain way suffered from the manner in which the battle in the channel had been conducted. Every newspaper urged that if the repeller carried guns capable of throwing the bombs which the syndicate proposed to use there was no reason why every ship in the British fleet should not have been destroyed. But as the repeller had not fired a single shot at the fleet, and as the battle had been fought entirely by the crabs, there was every reason to believe that if there were such things as motor guns their range was very short, not as great as that of the ordinary dynamite gun.

The great risk run by the repeller, and the damage it seemed to inflict, seemed additional proof of this.

It was urged that the explosions in the water might have been produced by torpedoes, that the torpedo boat which had been destroyed was so near the repeller that no ordinary shell was sufficient to accomplish the damage that had been done.

To galvanize these assumptions was imperative on the syndicate's forces. To finally establish the prestige of the instantaneous motor was the object of the war. Crabs were of but temporary service. Any nation could build vessels like them, and there were many means of destroying them. The spring armor was complete defense against ordinary artillery, but it was not a defense against submarine torpedoes. The claims of the syndicate could be firmly based on nothing but the powers of absolute annihilation possessed by the instantaneous motor.

About noon the repeller, on the appointed morning, Repeller No. II, much to the surprise of the spectators on the high grounds with field glasses and telescopes, steamed away from Cannal. What this meant nobody knew, but the naval military observers immediately suggested that the syndicate's vessel had concentrated attention upon Cannal in order to go over to Ireland to do some sort of mischief there. It was presumed that the crabs accom-

panied her, but as they were now at their fighting depth it was impossible to see them at so great a distance.

But it was soon perceived that Repeller No. II had no intention of running away, nor of going over to Ireland. From slowly cruising about four or five miles off shore she had steamed westward until she had reached a point which, according to the calculations of her scientific corps, was nine marine miles from Cannal. There she lay to against a strong breeze from the east.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## TALK ABOUT SLOW TRAINS.

A Touching Incident on the Old Colony Railroad in Massachusetts.

"I want to go to bed, so give me a room as soon as you can. I ought to have reached the city early this afternoon, and here it is 11 o'clock."

"What made you so late?" asked the hotel clerk, as he threw down a key to which was attached a rough edged brass tag about the size of a wheatcake.

"Oh, slow train! Slow train! They seemed to stop everywhere and at all the little cross roads."

"That's queer."

"I should say it was. Why, at one place they stopped about seven minutes, while half a dozen people came out of the only house to be seen in the neighborhood and boarded the train. Did you ever hear anything like it?"

"Never."

"I have," said a little old man with long, shaggy hair, who had overheard the conversation while searching the Philadelphia directory for the name of a Boston firm.

"You have?"

"Yes, you may not believe it, but it's a fact. Some years ago I used to travel a good deal up in Massachusetts. There was a place called Wheat Sheaf Lane, where the train stopped nearly every day for an old woman, who was always there to send some eggs into town. Now, would you believe it? One day the train stopped, as usual, for Aunt Betsy, who was there with her hen, but she only had eleven. She said that an old hen was still on the nest, and she wanted the train to wait until she could make up the dozen."

"Yes."

"Well, I'll be darned if that train didn't wait while the hen laid the extra egg."

The late arrival call he guessed he would go to bed, the bedridden hotel clerk swooned, and the little old man walked down the corridor and dropped wearily into a chair.—Philadelphia North American.

## The Old Man Was Disappointed.

Uncle Peter went to see a ball game last Saturday. It was his first visit of such a contest in ten years, and he looked somewhat dim-witted as the game progressed, rolled off with something like a yawn, and lay down nothing until he was on board a horse-and-buggy car. Then his nephew addressed him.

"What do you think of it, uncle?"

"That was a baseball game, was it?"

"Of course it was. Why do you ask?"

"And they call that playing?"

"Certainly."

"Nobody played nobody else from one end of the other!"

"No, indeed."

"And the umpire wasn't kicked off the field?"

"That is a rare diversion nowadays."

"And the whole eighteen men didn't huddle together in a bunch and jaw every time a man was called out?"

"Oh, no."

"And nobody didn't steal the best bats and break them with the spare ball?"

"That is impossible under the present arrangement."

"And the whole thing didn't wind up in a free fight?"

"You saw that it didn't."

"I know that I saw it didn't, and I also know a game of real baseball when I see it, and that confounded croquet that we paid \$2 to look at is no more like the real games they used to play than an amateur minstrel show is like genuine fun.—Charles Town Enterprise.

## Ready to Take His Medicine.

"Did I ever say that?" hissed desperately, as she replaced the photograph on the corner of the mantelpiece.

"You did."

"And you can grill it out of that machine whenever you choose?"

"Certainly."

"And your father is a lawyer?"

"Yes."

"Male, when can I place the ring on your finger and call you my wife?"—Merle Traveller.

## Bound to Kill Them Somehow.

"Mary, sold the sick man, feebly, 'these powders will annoy me terribly. Can't they be relieved by a shot gun or something of that kind?'"

"No," replied his wife, "they are on the roof of the adjoining house."

"Mary," exclaimed the invalid again after a pause—and his face grew hard and pitiless.

"Throw some of these medicines up on the roof!"—Chicago Tribune.

## The Final Disappointment.

Omaha Youth—"I've called for my new ping-pong bats."

Average Tailor—"Sorry, but it is not finished."

Omaha Youth—"Why, you still have it long if you worked all night."

Average Tailor—"Yes, but I didn't work all night.—Omaha World."

## Couldn't See Him.

Electrician—"So you want a job, do you?"

Stranger—"Yes, sir. I saw your advertisement, and I thought I'd call."

Electrician—"I am afraid you're too old."

Stranger—"I am, but I am still young."

Electrician—"I am sorry, my man, but we have no use for men conductors in our business—Judge."



## QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, July 3d, 1889:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, June 27	97	58
Friday, June 28	99	71
Saturday, June 29	79	53
Sunday, June 30	88	43
Monday, July 1	75	58
Tuesday, July 2	66	39
Wednesday, July 3	71	42

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.  
6 a.m. 1 p.m. 6 p.m.  
Thursday, June 27 ... SE 9 SW 15 S 15  
Friday, June 28 ... S 24 SW 22 W 19  
Saturday, June 29 ... SW 10 SW 26 SW 11  
Sunday, June 30 ... SW 4 SW 12 SW 16  
Monday, July 1 ... W 15 W 22 W 20  
Tuesday, July 2 ... W 12 W 15 W 10  
Wednesday, July 3 ... W 12 SW 15 W 8  
Rainfall, 21 on Monday; 73 on Tuesday.  
Rainfall for June 47.

## The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in  
East Assiniboia.

Only \$1.00 & Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.



"Why, there is old Hobbs! How did he get here? He's not one of the Four Hundred." "No, but his children come of very good family on their mother's side, and he is taken after for their sake." — Harper's Bazaar.

## Home & Gossip.

### Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

#### QU'APPELLE.

—Several rain showers during the week.

—Mr. Wm. Brydon's garden leads the town for corn.

—Green peas have been pulled in the PROGRESS garden.

—Mr. T. T. Thomson returned from Fort William on Monday.

—Mr. J. P. Beauchamp's garden presents a very attractive appearance.

—Dr. Edwards has already used cauliflower grown in his garden this season.

—Mr. A. S. Empey has some cedar in his garden remarkably advanced.

—A large number of our citizens attended the Dominion day celebration at Regina.

—The Brass Band played some very fine music on the market square last evening.

—Handsome bouquets have already been formed of flowers grown in THE PROGRESS garden.

—Qu'Appelle Masonic Lodge meets in regular communication on Tuesday evening next.

—Rev. A. Andrews will preach his farewell sermon in the Methodist church on Sunday evening next.

—Rev. J. Toseland, of Peterboro, Ont., is to succeed Rev. A. Andrews on the Qu'Appelle Methodist circuit.

—Mr. H. A. Axford, agent for the Massey Manufacturing Co., has received seven carloads of machinery for distribution at this point.

—Qu'Appelle Masonic Lodge attended Divine service on Sunday evening last at the Methodist church, conducted by Bro. Rev. A. Andrews.

—Deans Co. circled in "Emigrant Hall" (neatly) (poorly). His performance is highly spoken of by the press everywhere. He gives a large number of costly and handsome presents nightly. Admission 25 cents with one present envelope. Reserved seats 50 cents with two present envelopes. Children, 25 cents with one present envelope.

—Refreshing rain showers fell on Sunday and Tuesday.

—The walls of Mr. J. McEwen's brick residence on Walsh street are nearly completed.

—The receipts for church work by the Manitoba Methodist conference during the past year were \$91,586.

—The Qu'Appelle Liberal-Conservative Association held a well attended meeting in McLane's hall, on Saturday evening last. The Association was affiliated with the Central Liberal-Conservative Association of Eastern Assiniboia.

—The Qu'Appelle Methodist Sunday School will hold their annual picnic at Squirrel Hills springs, in the grove of Mr. Thos. Livingstone, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. A procession will be formed at the church at 9 o'clock, headed by the Qu'Appelle brass band, and drive to the grove. All children and friends are invited. Teams will be provided for the conveyance of the children. There will be swings, croquet, ball games and other amusements. Everybody is invited to come, bring their baskets, and enjoy themselves.

#### AUCTION SALE.

Mr. G. S. Davidson has instructions from Messrs. Thomson & Nelson to offer for sale, on Saturday, July 13th, at their residence in the town of Qu'Appelle, the whole of their household furniture, horses, wagons, etc. He will also offer for sale their lot with house and stable thereon unless previously disposed of, reserving the right to bid.

#### METHODIST PREACHERS.

The final draught of Statutes for the Regina district of the Methodist church, is as follows:

Regina—J. M. Harrison.

Wascana—J. W. Ridd. Under direction of superintendent of Reg.

Qu'Appelle—J. Toseland.

Fort Qu'Appelle—S. E. Colwill. P. M. Colony—John Pooley; C. S. Willis, superannuated.

Wolseley—W. Claque; one to be sent. Under superintendent of Qu'Appelle.

Grenfell—R. Halsall.

Broadview—George Rennie. One to be sent.

Moosipaw—J. McLean. C. McCrossan. One to be sent.

Saskatoon—John Peters.

Prince Albert—John H. Howard.

Bathford—One wanted.

#### Crieret.

In the match with Regina cricket club on Monday last, Qu'Appelle was defeated in the 1st innings.

In the match with the N.W.M.P. cricket club at the barracks on Tuesday last Qu'Appelle won the first innings by 42 runs.

Full particulars of the score will be furnished next week.

#### Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Progress:

SIR: My attention has been called to a letter signed "Sintaluta" in your issue of the 28th inst., in which he makes reference to the standing and strength of the Equitable Life. I am prepared to take the sworn Government statements and make "Sintaluta," or any other gentleman, the following offer:

I will present free of cost the first year a \$5,000 policy, if any one can show that the Equitable Life has not for the last nine years transacted the largest annual new business, and held the largest surplus, and for the last three years had the largest business on its books of any life insurance company in the world. I will also make a similar offer, if any one can show that the Equitable did not exceed every other company in the following respects, during the year 1888:

The largest new business.

The largest amount of assurance in force.

The largest premium income.

The largest total income.

The largest four per cent surplus.

The largest surplus earned in 1888.

And the largest increases in assurance in force, in premium income, in total income, in interest dividend and rent income, in assets, in surplus, and in payments to policy-holders.

While the Mutual Life has \$126,082,154 of assets, it must be remembered it has the largest liabilities namely, \$117,477,978, or in other words only \$107 to meet every \$100 of liability. The Equitable only has \$74,248,208, of liability to \$95,042,922 of assets or \$12 to every \$100 of liability.

While the Mutual is seventeen years older than the Equitable, yet the Equitable passed the Mutual years ago, and to-day carries nearly two and a half times as much surplus, which is the true test of strength. The Equitable's surplus is over \$20,000,000, while the Mutual's is only over \$8,000,000.

Yours Truly,

GEO. BROUGHALL,  
Manager.

Winnipeg, June 29, 1889.

#### REPLY TO "WOLSELEY AND FOUR PER CENT."

To the Editor of the Progress:

SIR: Kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to contradict a few statements in the last issue of the Regina Journal, made by R. A. McLoughly, and four per cent. In the first place he states that the most disgraceful scene that has ever been witnessed in this or any other village, took place here Saturday, 22nd ult. Ninety per cent. of the citizens claim that nothing out of the way took place. It is quite true that fire threatened our little town. Both old and young and even the ladies turned out and worked like heroines until the fire was under control. It is very hard to say what would have been the result, all were completely done out through heat and smoke. To quench their thirst a barrel of beer was rolled out (as no good water was available), he wants to know why decent people should be offered such an insult? He might just as well say that any person taking a glass of beer is indecent. Why is absurd to think that a man that has not a dollar at stake in the town should dictate to the citizens of Wolseley, who shall take a drink and who shall not. He states that boys from eight to ten years were allowed to drink and men stood by and encouraged two boys five years old to drink until they could scarcely stand. This is also false. After the fire had been put out and while the men that remained on the ground were clearing up around the building these two boys, I regret to state, stole unobstructed to the barrel and took a drink of the beer. When my attention was called to them I immediately ordered the boys away and went to their parents and asked them to keep the boys away until the barrel could be removed or spilled, the latter being done. After reading Mr. McLoughly's letter I called on the two boys' parents they both are prepared to swear that the boys showed no signs of being intoxicated. They also said that they considered it none of Mr. McLoughly's business as they were quite capable of looking after their children themselves. I think that he has proved himself a total failure when his pupils could not stand the first test after his moral teachings. Further on he states that a minister of the Gospel was invited to step up to the barrel and have a drink. The minister said that he could prove that I invited him to drink, which he proved by his own two witnesses to be an utter falsehood. Now Mr. Editor our little town is noted throughout the country for its sobriety and quietness. Of course every town like ours must have a meddlers cranks and I persue Mr. McLoughly is well qualified to fill the position as any one else, but I trust in future he will endeavor to attend to the duties he is paid for and leave other people's affairs alone. Thanking you for so much space.

I am

Your, etc.

E. A. BANBURY.

## TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to Wed. noon, July 10th, for erecting the stone walls of a house, five miles from the town of Qu'Appelle. Building to commence at once.

For the wood work of same house.

For 200 bushels of lime at kiln or delivery.

For digging out cellar and foundation of house.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to

ALBERT A. M. DALE,  
Resident  
Qu'Appelle.



## Canadian Pacific Ry.

—THE—

Transcontinental Highway  
Connecting the Atlantic and  
Pacific Coasts.

## Through Time Table EAST AND WEST.

HEAD DOWN.	STATIONS.	HEAD UP.
AT EX.		PAC. EX.
7:00 pm	San Francisco, S.F.	7:45 am
8:40	Portland, O., S.P.	5:20
5:00 pm	Tacoma, W.T.	11:00
6:00	Seattle, W.T.	3:30
1:00 am	Pt. Townsend, W.T.	11:30
C 4:00 pm	VICTORIA VANCOUVER	H 10:30 AM 14:15

C 12:45 New Westminster 14:10

C 13:00

Yale 9:23

C 19:51 North Bend 7:35

D 2:07 Ashcroft 8:24

5:05 Kamloops 9:03

11:20 Revelstoke 15:50

14:39 Glacier House 13:45

16:45 Ar DONALD 10:20 PM

17:55 De Golden 10:10 AM

18:55 Field 10:28

21:25 BANFF HOT SPRINGS 8:35

D 23:45 CUMBER 8:20

C 3:35 CALGARY 8:40

5:10 Medicine Hat 8:20

10:50 Drumheller 8:18

11:07 Lethbridge 8:16

18:24 Maple Creek 14:18

17:23 Swift Current 10:20

22:05 Moose Jaw 5:50

23:10 Pense 4:30

E 23:55 REGINA 8:45

24:20 Pilot Butte 8:24

24:37 BALGOULD 3:05

1:00 AM BROADVIEW 2:43

F 2:28 QU'APPLE 8:20

1:55 Indias Head 1:55

2:20 Sintaluta 1:30

2:43 Wabceley 1:10

3:00 Summerville 2:15

3:20 Glenfield 2:34

3:40 Arkells 2:16

4:10 BROADVIEW 2:35

4:45 Whitewood 2:10

5:18 Vapella 2:35

5:37 Medicine Hat 2:35

6:16 Elkhorn 2:16

8:50 Virden 2:10

F 9:35 Ar BRANDON 8:16

A 10:42 De CARMER 8:15

11:45 Carberry 1:17

13:37 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE 15:53

A 16:00 Ar WINNIPEG 12:30 PM

A 9:45 am LV WINNIPEG AB 12:00 PM

4:00 pm Grand Forks 3:45

8:00 FORT MACLEOD 3:40

3:20 DELTA 8:00

6:50 MINNEAPOLIS 5:40 PM

7:25 AM ST. PAUL LY 5:00

7:10 AM KANSAS CITY 9:50

7:30 AM ST. LOUIS 9:50

3:00 pm ST. PAUL AB 1:00

7:00 pm CHICAGO LY 10:30 PM

F 17:00 LV WINNIPEG 12:00 AM

23:25 KELOWNA 5:35

G 2:01 AM PORTAGE 5:15

13:55 W. FORT WILLIAM 15:29

G 14:30 AM ARTHUR 14:30 PM

3:30 pm ST. PAUL 8:15

3:45 pm SASKATOON 8:15

3:55 pm WINNIPEG 8:15

4:05 pm FORT MACLEOD 8:15

4:20 pm CARMER 8:15

4:35 pm BROADVIEW 8:15

4:45 pm CARBERRY 8:15

4:55 pm DELTA 8:15

5:05 pm VAPELLA 8:15

5:20 pm GLENFIELD 8:15

5:35 pm ELKHORN 8:15

5:50 pm WINNIPEG 8:15

6:05 pm PORTAGE 8:15

6:20 pm WINNIPEG 8:15

6:35 pm BROADVIEW 8:15

6:45 pm CARBERRY 8:15

6:55 pm DELTA 8:15

7:10 pm VAPELLA 8:15

7:25 pm GLENFIELD 8:15

7:40 pm ELKHORN 8:15

7:55 pm WINNIPEG 8:15

8:10 pm PORTAGE 8:15

8:25 pm CARBERRY 8:15

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